I dinks aboud ven 1 vas young-Off moder who vas tead, Und how at nighdt—like I do Hans— She tucked me oup in ped.

I mindt me off mine feder too. Und how he yoost to say, "Poor poy, you haf a hardt oldt row To hoe, und leetle blay!"

I find me out dot id vas drue Vot mine oldt fader said, Vhile smoodhing down wine flaxen hair Und tucking me in ped.

Der oldt folks! Id vas like a dream To shpeak off dhem like dot. Gretchen und I vas "oldt folks" now, Und haf two schiltren got.

Ve lofes dhem more as nefer vas, Each leedle curly head, Und efry nighdt vo dakes dem oup Und tucks dhem in dheir ped.

Budt den somedimes, vhen I feels plue, Und all dings lonesome seem,

I vish I vas dot poy again, Und dis vas all a dhream. I vant to kiss mine moder vonce, Und when mine brayer vas said, To haf mine fader dake me oup

Und tuck me in mine ped.

THE COST OF A TRAIN.

At the time when the first open court of law was established in Russia, a lady, dressed with the utmost elegance, was walking on the Moscow promenade, leaning upon her husband's arm, and letting the long train of her rich dress sweep the dust and dirt of the street.

A young officer, coming hastily from a side street, was so carcless as to catch one of his spurs in the lady's train, and in an instant a great piece was torn out of the costly but frail material of the dress.

"I beg a thousand pardous, madam," said the officer, with a polite bow, and was about passing on, when he was detained by the lady's husband.

"You have insulted my wife."

"Nothing was farther from my intentions, sir. Your wife's long dress is to blame for the accident, which I sincerely regret, and I beg you once more to receive my apologies for any carelessness on my aGive m part." Thereupon he attempted to hasten it to you."

lady, with her head thrown back in a spirited way, "to-day is the first time I have worn this dress, and it cost two hundred rubles, which you must make

"My dear madam, I beg you not to detain we. I am obliged to go on duty at once. As to the two hundred rubles--1 really cannot belp the length of your dress, yet I beg your pardon for not having been more cautious."

"You shall not stir, sir. That you are obliged to go on duty is nothing to us. My wife is right; the dress must be made

The officer's face grew pale. "You force me to break through the

rules of the service, and I shall receive punishment." "Pay the two hundred rubles and you are free."

The quickly changing color in the young

man's face showed how inwardly disturbed

oll you that I am apoor man who has nothing to live on but his officer's pay, and the amount of that pay hardly reaches the sum of two hundred rubles in a whole year. I can, therefore, make no amends for the misfortune except by again begging your

"Oh! anybody could say all that; but we'll see if it's true; we'll find out if you have nothing but your pay. I declare myself not satisfied with your excuses, and I demand my money," persisted the lady, in the hard voice of a thoroughly unfeeling

"That is true-you are right," the husband added, dutifully supporting her. "By good luck we have the open court now just in session. Go with us before the judge and he will decide the matter."

All further protestation on the officers's part that he was poor, that he was ex-pected on duty, did not help matters. Out of respect for his uniform, and to avoid an open scene, he had to go with them to the court room, where the gallery was densely packed, with a crowd of people.

After waiting some time the lady had leave to bring her complaint.

"What have you to answer to this complaint?" said the judge, turning to the officer, who seemed embarrassed and half in despair.

"On the whole, very little. As the lateness of the hour, and being required on duty, compelled me to hurry, I did not notice the lady's train, which was dragging on the ground. I cought one of my spurs in it, and had the misfortune to tear the dress. Madame would not receive my excuse, but perhaps she might find herself

A murmur ran through the gallery, evidently from the people taking sides with the defendant, and against long trains in general, and the lady in particular.

The judge colled to order, and usked:

"Are you satisfied with the defendant's explanation?"

"Not at all satisfied. I demand two hundred rubles in payment for my torn

"Defendant, will you pay this sum?"
"I would have paid it long before this had I been in a position to do so. Unfortunately I am poor. My pay as an officer is all I have to live on."

"You hear, complainant, that the defeudant is not able to pay the sum you demand of him. Do you still wish the complaint to stand?"

As unbroken stillness reigned throughout the hall, and the young officer's breath "I wish it to stand. The law-shall give

me my rights." There ran through the rows of people a murmur of indignation that sounded like a

rushing of water.

"Consider, complainant, the consequence of your demand. The defendant can be punished only by being deprived of his personal liberty, and by that you could obtain no satisfaction, while to the defendant it might prove the greatest injury in his rank and position as an officer, and especially as he is an officer who is poor and dependent upon his pay. Do you still insist upon your complaint?"
"I still insist upon it!"

The course the affair was taking scemed to have become painful to the lady's husband. He spoke with his wife urgently, but, as could be seen by the way she held up her head and the energy with which she shook it, quite uselessly. The judge was just going on to further consider the case, when a loud voice was heard from the audience:

"I will place the two hundred rubles at the service of the defendant!"

There followed a silence, during which a gentleman forced his way through the crowd and placed himself by the young officer's side.

"Sir, I am the Prince of W-, and beg you will oblige me by accepting the loan of the two hundred rubles in ques-

"Prince, I am not worthy of your kindness, for I don't know if I shall ever be able to pay the loun," answered the young man, in a voice tremulous with

"Take the money at all events; I can wait until you are able to return it." Thereupon the prince held out two notes of a hundred rubles each, and coming close up to him, whispered a few words very softly. There was a sudden lighting in the young officer's face. He immediately took the two notes, and turning toward the lady, handed them to her with a polite

"I hope, madame, you are satisfied." With a malicious smile she reached out her hand for the money.

"Yes; now I am satisfied." With a scornful glance over the crowd of spectators, she prepared to leave the court room on her husband's arm.

"Stop, wadame," said the officer, who had suddenly become like another man, with a firm and confident manner.

"What do you want?" The look that the young woman cast apon him was as insulting as possible. "I want my dress," he answered, with slight but still perfectly polite bow.

Give me your address, and I will send

"You shall not escape so," said the habit of taking my purchases with me at dy, with her head thrown back in a onec. Favor me with the dress immedi-"Oh, no, my dear madame, I am in the

A shout of approbation came from the gallery. "Order!" cried the judge.

"What an insane demand," said the lady's husband. "My wife cannot undress "I have nothing to do with you, sir, in

this matter, but only with the complainant. Be so good, madam, as to give me the dress immediately. I am in a great hurry; my affairs are urgent, and I cannot wait moment longer."

The pleasure of the audience at the expense of the lady increased with every word, until it was hard to enforce any approach to quiet, so that either party could be heard.

"Do not jest any more about it. I will hurry and send you the dress as soon as possible."

"I am not jesting. I demand from the representative of the law my own property he was; but stepping close up to them both he said, with apparent self command: that dress," said the officer, raising his voice.

The judge, thus appealed to decided premptly:

"The officer is right, madame. You are obliged to hand him over the dress on the spot."

"I can't undress myself here before all these people, and go home without any dress on," said the young woman with anger and tears.

"You should have thought of that sooner. Now you have no time to lose. Either give up the dress of your own accord, A nod that could not be misinterpreted brought to the lady's side two officers of justice, who seemed about to take upon themselves the office of my lady's

"Take your money back, and leave me my dress. "Oh, no, madame, that dress is now

worth more than two hundred rubles to me." "How much do you ask for it?"

"Two thousand rubles," said the officer, firmly.
"I will pay the sum," the weeping lady's husband responded, promptly. "I have here five hundred rubles. Give me pen and paper and I will write an order upon my banker for the remaining fifteen

hundred. After he had written the draft the worthy pair withdrew, amidst hisses from the audi

Query: Did the lady ever again let her dress sweep the street?

A clergyman recently left Liverpool in a large ocean steamer, and, beginning to feel uncomfortable after leaving the mouth of more disposed to forgiveness, when 1 again the river, sought the captain, to learn if doclare, so help me God, that I committed this awkward blunder without any michievous intention, and I carnestly beg that she will pardon me."

the river, sought the captain, to learn the river, sought the captain, in response, led the clergyman to the forecastle and told him to listen to what was will pardon me." hear the sailors swearing vigorously, and expressed his horror to the captain. The

captain mercly remarked:
"Do you think those men would swear in such a manner if there was any real dan-

Whereupon the parson seemed satisfied and retired. A day or two after during a severe storm, the captain saw the clergyman proceeding with difficulty to the forecastle, and on his return, overheard him

The official advices of the National Board of Health show that during the four weeks ending March 27 there had been eleven deaths from malignant fever in

Run Down at the Heel.

A man clad in the habiliments of the tramp knocked briskly on the back of a Cincinnati residence on New Year's day, and bowing low to the girl who made her appearance, suid:

"The compliments of the sesson, fair maid, and may each recurring New

"Oh, go long!" said the girl, interrupt-

"I am not the only man who has run down at the heel." "No, there were seven ahead of you this

morning." "Seeing you keep an open house, I presume they were admitted at the front door. But the back door is good enough for me. l am not proud. You will observe I did

not come in a carriage; but no matter. I am hungry. I would like a bite to cat."
"We have't apything for you."
"Don't be too sure of that until you know who I am. You probably never heard of people entertaining angels una-

"Yes, I have, but I don't believe it." "Homer was a beggar." "He never got anything here, my good

non." "Cervantes died of hunger." "He ought to have gone to work." "Diffenbacker had nineteen trades and

that is neither here nor there." "Try the boarding house over the way."

starved to death with all of them. However,

"Spencer died in want."
"I know it. He depended on this shebang for his victuals." "Tasso, Italy's great poet-"

"Oh, I suppose he was shot." "He was not; but he was often hard pushed for a nickel. I mention these facts to prepare you for what is coming. I am the individual who first mentioned Gen. Grant for a third term." "We are all solid for John Sherman,"

said th egirl. The man walked slowly to the gate, paused, scratched his head and turning once more to the female, said:

"Wouldn't you give a future cabinet officer a cold potato?"
"Couldn't think of it." "What if the next Minister to the Court

of St. James should ask for one?" "He couldn't get it." "Very well. I will not withdraw my good wishes for the new year. I presume you are acting according to instructions. A man who is just entering upon the primrose paths of politics can afford to be magnanimous."

And kissing his hand to the hard hearted housemaid he took his leave.

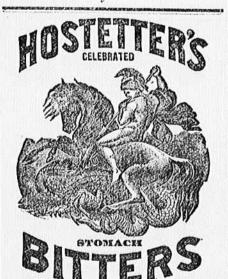
There are 158,040 members of religious orders in France-127,753 women and 30,287 men—the immense majority belong ing to authorized orders. There are 416 associations of men, only 32 of which are authorized; but the members of the 32 are far more numerous than of the 416, the 'Brothers' alone counting 20;341 members. The 384 unauthorized associations only count 7,444 members, including Jesuits; and in addition to the Jesuits are the Dominicians, Franciscons, Barefooted Carmelites, Eudists, Marists, Oblates, etc. The number of nuns belonging to authorized orders is 113,750, and to unauthorized orders only 14,003.

A TEST OF CONVERSION -The work of Mr. Moody, the evangelist, produced results in St. Louis as elsewhere, and the old tests of conversion re-appear, there as elsewhere. A correspondent of the Congregationalist says: "A leading business man went home from an evening meeting and was sleepless all night. So also the second and third nights. The following day he sent back \$1,500, principal and interest, to a neighbor whom he had wronged, and that night he could hardly sleep for joy. The awful burden that was so heavy on his soul was removed, and now there is rest."

Dr. Samuel McAlily, a prominent politician, and for many years a distinguished member of the bar, and State Senator from Chester County, and who, it will be remembered, east the only negative vote on the question of calling a convention looking to a withdrawal of the State from the Union, died at his home in Chester, at four o'clock on Friday last, at the advanced age of 83.

Since 1872 the number of students at Cornell has decreased from 700 to 403. Of this number fifty-three are ladies.

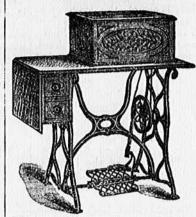
They say Vassar girls are never so happy as when allowed to go down to the river and paddle around the buoys.



The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful proprietary specifics and is in immense demand wherever on this continent fover and ague exists A wine glass full three times stle, and on his return, overheard him a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a malarious atmosphere, regulating the liver and invigorating the stomach. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.



Who has once used the PEOPLE'S MACHINE will prefer it



over all others, and AGENTS selling it find it just what the APEOPLE want. It makes the shuttle lock stitch, runs easily, does the widest range of work, and winds the bobbins without running the works of the machine. Write for descriptive circulars and full particu-

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JOSEPH W. SHELOR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

WALHALLA, S. C. WILL practice in all the State Courts and United States

Office on the Public Square. March 12, 1880 W. J. STRIBLING,

COTHRAN & STRIBLING Attorneys-at-Law,

WALRIALLA, S. C. WILL practice in all the State and United N States Courts. Office in the Judge of Probate's Office.
November 6, 1879 51-1y

J. H. PITCHFORD. Attornoy-At-Linw. OFFICE ON COURT HOUSE SQUARE, CLAYTON, Ga.,

WILL give prompt attention to collec-tions and all other business confided to May 15, 1879

WM. C. KEITH. JOHN S. VERNER. KEITH & VERNER. ATTORNEYS AT LAWAND

Solicitors in Equity, Will practice in the State Courts on the Eighth Judicial Circuit and in the United States Court Office on Public Square, Walhalla, S O Jan 6, 1875

H. A. H. GIBSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

TRIAL JUSTICE.

Will give prompt attention to any and all business entrusted to him. Office on Court House Square, Walhalla, S. C.

February 12, 1880



I'll undersigned has received the largest stock of

Cooking and Meating Stoves that has ever been brought to this market. Having purchased them before the advance in iron, we are able to sell them at the lowest

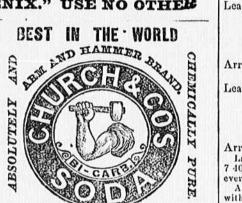
Economy in Price. Superior in Construction, Quick and Uniform in Baking, Durable with Handsome Design. Warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

figures. Our Stoves are

We keep everything in the Tin-ware line.
Rooting and Guttering made a specially.
We are prepared to do all kinds of work in th
Tin and Stove line. All work on ware warranted. An examina-tion of stock and orders solicited. Thankful for past favors, we are respectfully,

BURNS & MAYS.

BEST IN THE WORLD



Impure Bi-Carb Soda is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a Comparison With Church & CO.78 "ARM AND HAMMER" BEKAND WILL show the difference.

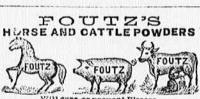
See that your Palking Soda is white and Filtze, anshould be Alfi. SIMILAR SURSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of vater (hot preferred) in clear plasses, sitring until all is thoroughly dissolved. The doleterious insoluble matter in the inferior foda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating focky matter according to quality.

Bo sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preterence to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

See one pound package for valuable informa-

See one pound package for valuable informa-SHOW THIS TO YOUR BROCER.



No Honse will die of Colic, Bors or Lung Fr.
Ver, if Fourtz's Powders will general in time.
Fourtz's Powders will be control to Cholic, Bors or Lung Fr.
Ver, if Fourtz's Powders will be control to Cholicha Fourtz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fourtz,
Fourtz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fourtz,
Fourtz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet. FORCE TO SHEET PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

WALHALLA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next session of this institution will commence THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1879.

It is an advantage to teachers and pupils to enter the various classes at that time, for a few weeks delay render it difficult to advance Board in College and in private families, per month, - Juvenile Department, per month, -

Primary Department, per month, Academic Department, per month, Collegiate Department, per month, These prices are exclusive of State approoriations. Music, Wax and Fancy Work extra.

BDRE. J. NP. STARRATER. July 24, 1879

DIRECTORY

Oconce County.

Senator-J. W. Livingston. Representatives - George R. Cherry, Joel

Clerk of the Court-Jesse W Stribling. Judge of Probate—Richard Lowis. Sheriff—J H Robins. Coroner-S II Johns. Auditor—J. N. Georgo.
Treasurer—II. F. Alexander.
School Commissioner—Isaac Wickliffo Jury Commissioner - A. Brennecke.

County Commissioners—W W Moss, A Lay, JR Steele. Trial Justices—II A II Gibson, S II Johns,

Trial Justices—II A II Gibson, S II Johns, B Frank Sloan, W A King, J B Sanders.
Intendant Wathalta—D Biemann, Warens; C Wendelken, J E Hendrix, W Pitchford, O L Reid, W. C. Ervin, A. Fischesser, Intendant West Union—J P Mickler, Wardens; I K Hunter, Jacob Schroder, W A Strother, J M Callas.

South Carolina Railroad.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 3, 1879. On and after this date, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Leave Charleston at Arrive at Columbia at 11 50 a m

Leave Columbia at Arrivo at Charleston at 9 30 pm NIGHT EXPRESS ACCOMMODATION TRAIN. Leave Columbia Arrive at Charleston

Arrive at Columbia 6 50 a m Close connections made with Greenville and Columbia Railroad to and from Walhalla, Greenville, Anderson, Spartanburg,

Leave Charleston

Flat Rock and Hondersonville. ATT Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

> JOHN B. PECK. General Superintendent.

Greenville and Columbia Railroad CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

1880, the Passenger Trains over the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will be run daily, Sundays excepted:

Leave Columbia at 12 00 m Alston at 1 39 p m 2 46 p m Newberry at Hodges at 5 21 pm 6 44 p m Belton at Aarrive at Greenville 8 05 p m Leave Greenville at Belton at 9 17 a m llodges at 10 39 a m Newberryat 1 11 pm Alstonat 2 36 p m

Arrive at Columbia 4 00 p m ANDERSON BRANCH AND BLUE RIDGE R. R. Daily, except Sundays, between Belton,

Leave Belton at Auderson at 7 38 p m 8 35 p m Pendleton at 9 18 p m Perryville at 9 35 p m Seneca Arrive at Walhalla at 10 08 p m Leave Walhalla at 4 30 a m Sencea City 5 13 a m Perryville at 5 20 a m Pendleton at 6 03 a m Anderson at 7 05 a m

Hodges at 5.30 p. M.
Up and down Trains on the main stem make close connection at Columbia with the up and down day passenger Trains on the South Carolina Railroad and with the through Freight Troins, with Passenger Car attached, on the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, and at Alston with the trains of the Spartenburg, Union and Columbia Railroad for Union, Spartanburg, Hendersonville, Asheville, &c., &c. R. H. TEMPLE.

General Superintendent.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

On and after SATURDAY, December

1879, Double Daily Trains will run on this Road as follows: GOING EAST. Night Mail and Passenger Train: Arrive at Seneca. 9 00 p m

> Arrive at Seneca, 9 12 am Leave Seneca. GOING WEST.

Day Passenger Train: Arrive at Seneca, Leave Sencoa, 5 16 pm GOING EAST.

Arrive at Seneca, 5 05 pm Leave Sencea 5 24 pm GOING WEST. Local Freight and Accommodation Train;

7 42 pm Leave Sencea 7 50 p m Close connection at Atlanta for all points West and at Charlotte for all points East. Through tickets on sale at Gainesville,

all points East or West.

At Atlanta, with the Atlanta & New Orler Short Line, (A. & W. Pt. R. R.) at Kennesaw Route, W. & A. R. R.) for

With the Central Railroad of Georgia,'a Macon, Savannah, Brunswick, and, points in Southwestern Georgia &

Charleston, Port Royal and Savannah. At Lula, Ga., with the Northeastern Railroad, for Athens, Ga.

Columbia R. R. At Spartanburg, with the Spartanburg, Union & Columbia Railroad, with the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad, for Tyron Mountain, connecting here with

this mountain. At Charlotte, with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, for all points North, East and West, and for Virginia Springs. With the Carolina Central Railroad for

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

7 22 a m

-berths only \$1.50.

D. C. ALLEN, Gen. Pas. and Ticket Agt.

On and after Wednesday, January 29th MAIN STEM.

Anderson and Walhalla, as follows:

Arrive at Belton 7 43 a m

Arrive at Belton 1 45 a In Laurens Branch Trains leave Laurens C. II. at 7 40 a. m. and leave Newberry 3.00 p. m. on every day, Sunday excepted.

Abbeville Branch Train connects at Hodge's with down and up train daily, Sundays excepted. Leave Abbeville at 8.50 a. M.; Leave Hodges at 5.30 p. M.

J. P. MEREDITH, Master Transportation. JASEZ NORTON, JR., Gen'! Ticket Agent Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway

ATLANTA, GA, June Sd, 1879. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Leave Sencea, 9 01 Day Passenger Train: 9 01 pm

9 13 am Night Mail and Passenger Train: Arrive at Seneca, 6 34 a m Leave Seneon, 6 85 a m

Local Freight and Accommodation Train:

Arrive at Seneca

Seneca City, Greenville and Spartanburg to

CONNECTIONS. points in Mississippi, Louisiana, Ark

With the Georgia Railroad for August

At Seneca, with the Blue Ridge Railroad for Walhalla and Belton, S. C. At Greenville, S. C., with the Greenvile &

stages for Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Ashoville, and Warm Spring, N. C. A fine and well finished hotel at the foot of

Wilmington and intermediate points. G. J. FOREACRE,

W. J. Housron, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket